Enforcing the law and providing support for employees and employers

The Seattle Office for Civil Rights enforces the Seattle Job Assistance Ordinance. When someone feels the law has been violated, they can file a charge with our office. Our services are free and impartial, and language and disability accommodations are available upon request. A charge must be filed within 180 days of the date of the alleged incident.

The Seattle Office for Civil Rights provides employers with free information, training and technical assistance.

For more information call 206-684-4500 or visit www.seattle.gov/civilrights/



For more information contact:

Seattle Office for Civil Rights

810 Third Avenue, Suite 750 Seattle, WA 98102 206-684-4500 www.seattle.gov/civilrights

Other Resources

ACLU of Washington Second Chances

Program- legal services to reduce barriers posed by criminal records 206-624-2180 http://aclu-wa.org/secondchances

Columbia Legal Services - Institutions

Project – for people who are incarcerated in need of civil legal assistance (800) 542-0794

King County Bar Association Neighborhood Legal Clinics

206-267-7070

King County Bar Association

Lawyer Referral Services 206-267-7010

Northwest Justice Project

CLEAR- Hot Line – civil legal help 1-888-201-1014

Legal Voice

Information on legal rights 206-682-9552 http://legalvoice.org/tools/



Seattle Job Assistance Ordinance

Appropriate use of arrest and conviction records in employment



A fair chance to work

Starting November 1, 2013, new rules must be followed when using arrest and conviction records for employment decisions for jobs that are located in Seattle.

Seattle Job Assistance Ordinance (SMC 14.17)

Ordinance goals

Reduce recidivism • Address racial inequities caused by racial disproportionality in criminal justice system • Provide people who have served their time with an opportunity at employment

Jobs covered by this ordinance:

• Jobs located within Seattle City limits at least 50% of the time.

Job Advertisements

 Job advertisements may not exclude people with criminal records. For example, ads that say "no felons" are prohibited.

Job Applications and Background Checks

Criminal history questions may not be part
of a job application nor asked in person and
background checks cannot be conducted,
until after an initial screening of applications
to eliminate unqualified applicants.



Hiring/Firing

- A legitimate business reason must exist to deny a job if the denial is based solely on a conviction record. This means the employer believes in good faith that the criminal conduct underlying the conviction either will have a negative impact on the person's ability to perform the job, or will harm or cause injury to people, property, or business assets. As part of the determination an employer must consider the following factors:
 - ✓ seriousness of the conviction
 - ✓ number and types of convictions
 - ✓ time elapsed since the conviction
 - ✓ verifiable information related to the individual's rehabilitation or good conduct, provided by the individual
 - ✓ specific duties and responsibilities of the job
 - ✓ where and how the job will be performed.
- If an employer denies a job because of a conviction on a background check, the employer must give the applicant an opportunity to explain or correct the information.
- The job must be held open for <u>two</u> business days while the applicant corrects or explains the information.

Arrests

 A person cannot be denied a job solely on the basis of an arrest record.

Jobs that are excluded from restrictions on using arrest/conviction records in hiring:

- Jobs that include law enforcement, policing, crime prevention, security, criminal justice, or private investigation services.
- Jobs with unsupervised access to children under sixteen years of age, developmentally disabled people, or vulnerable adults.

The law does not apply to:

- U.S. government.
- State of Washington and local Government, except the City of Seattle.

